*Table 3–37. Soil Types and Properties at the White Mesa Mill Site*

| Soil Name | Taxonomy[a] | Depth (inches) | pH | Salinity (mmho/cm) | Permeability (inches per hour)[b] | Available Water (percent)[b] | Textural Class[a] | Clay (percent) | Erodibility Factors[b,c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blanding very fine sandy loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes | Fine-silty, mixed mesic, Ustolic Haplargid | >60 | 7.7–8.3 | 0.40–1.07 | 0.6–6.0 | 12–18 | Silty clay loam to silty loam | 16–22 | K = 0.37–0.43<br>T = 5<br>Wind = 3–4 |
| Mellenthin very rocky fine sandy loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes | Loamy-skeletal, mixed mesic, Lithic Ustolic Calciorthid | 15–20 | 8.0–8.3 | 0.50–0.60 | | | | N/A | |

[a]Information obtained from Dames and Moore (1978).
[b]Information obtained from USDA (1993), which classifies the Blanding soil type as the Ruinpoint-Cahona association. Information in table includes data from both Ruinpoint and Cahona soil information.
[c]Erodibility factors:

- K, used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation, is an indicator of the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values range from 0.02 to 0.69; the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion.
- T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of water or wind erosion in tons/acre/year.
- Wind erosion factors range from 1 to 8; the lower the value, the more susceptible the soil is to wind erosion.

mmho/cm = millimhos per centimeter.
Source: USDA 1962, 1993.